Kolar District.—The first 100 tons of the January allotment has been received and distributed among the taluks of Kolar, Bowringpet and Mulbagal. The balance of 300 tons is under distribution among these taluks as well as the taluks of Malur, Srinivaspur and Chintamani. An allotment of 500 tons has been asked from the February, March and April allotments. The February allotment is expected shortly and will be distributed among the taluks.

Orders have issued that the Amildars and the Taluk Sheristadars should manage the Taluk Depots on the double lock system as in the Treasury. Further instructions have also been issued in regard to the verification of consignments.

Prices of food grains do not show any sign of appreciable decrease.

Hassan District.—The *santhes* were fairly well supplied, but ragi is not so freely coming into markets as rice. Large stock of paddy and rice still continue to be exported to Bangalore and other places in the State.

Standing crops such as *Kar paddy* and sugar-cane are in a good condition.

Prices still continue to be high. The price of chillies is also rising.

The prospects of the season are generally good for the present.

Shimoga District.—There is nothing of special importance to report in regard to the food situation.

Rice of the second sort is reported to have sold at the last Ayanur fair at slightly cheaper rates, the supply being plentiful.

Exports of foodstuffs to Harihar, Davangere and Mysore District continues.

There is a slight increase in the price of horse-gram throughout the district.

Kadur District.—All the markets were well supplied with food stuffs, but the prices remained almost the same as before. At Chikmagalur, the price of rice showed a slight tendency to rise. It was sold at 4 to 4½ seers a rupee as against 4 to 5½ seers in the last week. In Koppa, ordinary rice was sold at 6 to 6½ seers a rupee, while it was sold at 5 to 5½ seers in the previous week.

Chitaldrug District.—There has been no material change in the food situation during the week under report.

The prices are stationery.

General (By Food Controller).—There was a slight fall of rain in parts of the Bangalore and Mysore Districts. The markets throughout the State are reported to have received adequate supplies. The prices generally have not come down. In the Tumkur District however the price of ragi has come down to Rs. 70, per cart-load. In the Bangalore City, the price of ragi during the week was slightly higher than in the previous week, but subsequent to the 6th instant however the price has gone down to Rs. 73, per cart-load. There seems to be a tendency for prices to go down and it is hoped that the sale of Burma broken rice, February allotment, in the Market will assist this. The arrival of Burma whole rice, February allotment, is also calculated to bring down the prices of local rice to a certain extent.

The whole of the Burma rice allotment for February has been shipped and has arrived in Madras and half of it has been already consigned to several stations.

The March allotment of Burma rice, consisting of 4,000 tons has been ordered direct from Millers at Rangoon at rates almost the same as those secured for February.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Agricultural and Industrial Statistics.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. 107, dated 27—30th January 1920, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a consolidated return of Village Statistics* in Mysore with his review thereon for the year 1918-19.

*(Printed as annexures.)

Order No. 912-35 Stl. 21-19-2, dated 6th March 1920.

Recorded.

1. The statistics and review have, as usual been received after considerable delay; nor has the delay led to any greater accuracy in the figures. In fact, the figures of the Bangalore District are in some cases identical with those of 1917-18.

2. *Village activities.*—The statistics cover 185 villages more than in the previous year, being for 18,923 against 18,738 villages in 1917-18. The number of

Village Committees administering these villages has decreased from 10,929 to 10,524. There are also similar decreases of varying degrees, in the number of committees that did real work, quantity of village improvement work turned out, the value of religious and charitable works executed by private parties, the number of villages where weekly meetings were held for purposes of education and of those where communal labour was rendered for half a day in the week. The regularity with which communal labour was rendered shows also considerable decline. The general reason given for these decreases is the prevalence of influenza and the economic strain on the population consequent on scarcity of food stuffs and rise of prices.

3. *Population Statistics.*—The population of these villages numbered 47,71,549 against 49,07,650 in 1917-18, the decrease of 2 lakhs being mainly due to the ravages of influenza. Some considerable discrepancy in numbers is noticeable between the decreases in the different sex and age groups indicated by these figures and those indicated by the statistics of influenza mortality supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner. The relative variations, however, do not differ and the total decrease as evidenced by these figures is about the same, *i.e.*, 2 lakhs, as that disclosed in the other set of figures. On examining the incidence of mortality by occupations, it is found that it was heaviest among agriculturists. The decrease in the total population depending on agriculture as given in these statistics, almost equals the decrease in the total population, the decrease in some of the other occupations being set off by increases in others. The only conclusion open from these figures is that the decrease under agricultural population is occasioned, not merely by influenza mortality but also by transfers of agricultural population to other occupations to some considerable extent. For example, the decrease under labour is only 4,000 for a population of 4,26,000 and the number under "other occupations" gives an increase of 14,000 in a population of 2,40,000. Both these groups doubtless suffered to an appreciable extent from the prevalence of influenza and the absence of substantial decreases in them shows that their ranks have received appreciable additions from agriculture. Such transfer is most noticeable in Kolar and only slightly less so in Tumkur. It is noticeable in the districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug also. The circumstances that led to the transfer of agricultural population to the other occupations as well as the exact nature of the so called "other occupations" deserve careful study by local officers. It is well to remark in this connection that the group "other occupations" includes mendicants also and it would be a matter of no small concern if it should turn out that the transfers from agriculture have really been to that class. These statistics give also a general impression of higher mortality among dependents than among actual workers, except in the case of agriculture where the male workers show the heaviest percentage of mortality.

4. *Education.*—Coming now to the statistics relating to education, it is found that the increase by 145 in the number of schools (8,040 against 7,895) was very slight indeed and that the number of Government schools at the end of the year was actually less than that in the beginning in Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. In view of the fact that hardly 2,19,414 pupils or 4·5 per cent of the total population are receiving instruction and that only 2,67,448 persons or 5·6 per cent of the total population dealt with in this return are literate, it is not a matter that Government can contemplate with equanimity, that the activity to keep up a steady, though slow increase in the number of institutions should have abated. Government note also that the actual number at school was 6,000 less at the end of the year than at the commencement and that the largest deficiency was under boys, being 3,880. The argument that influenza is responsible for this decrease cannot be accepted, as the figures relate to the strength of schools in April or in June 1919, *i.e.*, over 4 months after the abatement of the influenza epidemic. The decreases were largest in Mysore being 2,000 under boys and 800 under girls, while there was a decrease of 1,800 under adults in Tumkur District. It is possible that the decrease under adults in Tumkur is only apparent and is actually due to an inflated figure having been given in the previous year, but the decrease in the Mysore District is disconcerting. The total number of reading rooms and similar institutions at the end of the year is found to be 1,709 as against 1,671 in 1917-18, there being a large decrease of 126 in Tumkur and of 93 in Mysore. Comparing, however, these figures with the figures of 1914-15, it is found that in spite of the temporary decrease consequent on the exceptional features of the year, the advance over the previous quinquennium has been

maintained. The total number under instruction showed an increase of 35,000 or 25 per cent under boys, 10,000 or 50 per cent under girls and 12,000 or 250 per cent under adults.

5. *Agricultural production.*—In statistics of agricultural production, the bad seasons and the high prices are both found reflected. Though there was a shrinkage under area cultivated (59,71,422 acres against 63,19,014 for last year) the value of outturn (Rs. 10,80,74,515 against Rs. 10,59,29,376 for 1917-18) was higher than that of the previous year by 20 lakhs owing to the high prices. It is not possible, however, to accept these figures as wholly accurate, the figures in several cases, particularly in the Bangalore District bearing evidence of inaccuracy, *e. g.*, the value of ragi produced in the Bangalore District during 1918-19 is given as 1,18,00,000 against the value of 83 lakhs in the previous year. Similarly the value of the output under horse-gram and other pulses is given at 21 lakhs against 5 lakhs in the previous year. Allowing both for increased production as the result of the special food production campaign conducted by the Agricultural Department in regard to summer crops last year, and also for high prices, it is difficult to accept these figures without a guarantee of reasonable accuracy from the local officers and this is not forthcoming.

Under Mulberry (37,740 acres against 28,311), an increase of 110 per cent is shown in the value of outturn of the whole State, Bangalore alone claiming an increase in value to the extent of Rs. 5,40,000 over the previous year's figure of Rs. 1,80,000 and Mysore claiming an increase of Rs. 6,50,000 over the previous year's figure of Rs. 4,90,000. These figures again have been submitted without special comment and guarantee. The Deputy Commissioners and the Superintendent of Sericulture are requested to get these figures verified and to issue instructions for the correct recording of values in future years.

6. *Agricultural stock.*—The general trend of statistics of agricultural stock is not encouraging. Though the apparent decrease of 2 millions under live-stock (72,12,530 against 92,08,552) is due to an error to that extent in the figure for Shimoga given for 1917-18, there is still evidence of appreciable loss under this head. There was a substantial decrease of 21,220 in the number of ordinary ploughs and there was no increase worth mentioning in the number of improved ploughs in use. The decrease in irrigation wells even in a year of comparative drought is evidence of the lack of resourcefulness in the raiyats at present. The number of pumping installations in use shows an apparent decrease of 80 from 189 in the previous year but a reference to the figures for 1916-17 discloses that the decrease is fictitious in as much as the figure for Shimoga given for the intermediate year (1917-18) was inflated to the extent of nearly 80.

7. *Industrial output.*—The outstanding feature of the industrial statistics is the large decrease in the quantity of output under weaving, though the value of even this decreased output is higher than that of the output of 1917-18 being Rs. 51,56,799 against Rs. 50,12,659. It is obvious, however, that there could have been no increase in the real wages of the weavers. The figures under sericulture are again misleading, the unit of quantity adopted in Kolar District being obviously different (and comparatively minute) from those adopted in the other districts. The value of output under this head shows some increase due to high prices.

The sudden decrease from 1,954 in the previous year to 799 in the number of *charkees* in use requires also explanation.

Comparing the incomes of several occupations, it is seen that weaving still retains the first place, yielding an income of Rs. 41·5 per head of population depending upon it. Silkworm rearing comes next with Rs. 34·2 per head. Agriculture including under this head the rural labourer as well, who mainly depends on agriculture yielded Rs. 25·5. The potter comes last with Rs. 18·3 per head. Taking non-agriculturists, all told, their average income is found to be Rs. 9·5 which is obviously due to the unproductive nature of the so called "other occupations" comprising 2·5 lakhs of people, against 2·9 lakhs of people in specified occupations.

There are still over 8 million acres of assessed land available for cultivation and liberal rules exist also for the grant of *shraya* tenures and of takavi loans in deserving cases. With such facilities and with 6·5 lakhs of people with neither land nor specified occupations, the Revenue Officers whose duties in four districts have been considerably lightened by the separation of Judicial and Executive functions have

ample scope for useful activity in the direction of settling this population gradually on the land.

8. *Economic condition.*—The figures given under the heading "Economic conditions and agencies for improvement" tell also a similar tale of lack of progress. The number of agricultural families having subsidiary occupations has decreased by 4,000 (72,720 against 76,951) and that of families which can sustain themselves in successive years of scarcity has fallen by 7,700 (51,243 against 58,996). The other unfavourable features have already been referred to in paragraph 3 of the review. The percentage of the members of Co-operative Societies to the total number of possible members (heads of families) is very low being only 4·6 per cent. The number of villages having some communal institution or other is still inconsiderable. A review of these figures therefore only impresses upon Government the need for greater vigilance and activity in the cause of rural amelioration and they desire to call upon all their local officers to make sustained efforts in this behalf.

9. Government are aware that the conditions during the year were exceptional. Substantial progress stands to the credit of the local officers as the following table prepared for the quinquennium (1914-15 to 1918-19) will show:—

STATE AVERAGE.

1914-15.	1918-19.
One school for every 847 persons.	One school for every 593 persons.
Twenty-nine pupils in each school.	Twenty-nine pupils in each school.
Literacy—4·9 per cent of the population.	Literacy—5·6 per cent of the population.
Percentage of pupils under instruction to total population 3·4 per cent.	Percentage of pupils under instruction to total population 4·5 per cent.
Average income per agriculturist Rs. 21.	Average income per agriculturist Rs. 25·5.
Average income per head of population Rs. 20.	Average income per head of population Rs. 23.
One Co-operative Society for every 27 villages.	One Co-operative Society for every 22 villages.
One Reading Room for every 8,231 persons.	One Reading Room for every 2,792 persons.
One Improved plough for every 465 ordinary ploughs.	One Improved plough for every 217 ordinary ploughs.
Seventy-one pumping stations or 8·8 per district.	One hundred and nine pumping stations or 13·6 per district.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Secretary, Economic Development Board.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Industries and Commerce.
The Inspector-General of Education.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Sericulture.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.
PRESS TABLE.

Reconstitution of the Budget Finance Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. C. 1-50, dated Camp Mysore, 8th October 1919, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Budget Finance Committee.

ORDER NO. G. 21059-76—LEGIS. 22-19-1, DATED 11TH MARCH 1920.

The following rules and procedure are prescribed for the election by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of a member from among themselves to serve on the Budget Finance Committee, under paragraph 2 of the order read above:—

Before the 17th March 1920, such of the non-official members of the Legislative Council as are desirous of standing for election to the Budget Finance Committee shall intimate their names in writing to the Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.

2. The election will be by votes to be taken on voting papers containing the names of candidates who have signified their intention to stand for election under the above rule. The voting papers will be supplied for the purpose by post to the members before the 20th March.

3. The voting papers will be returned by post duly registered or by delivery in person to the Secretary, Legislative Council, so as to reach him before the 25th March.

4. Each non-official member will be entitled to vote for one name only out of the list.

5. The Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council, shall count the votes and the candidate who secures the highest number of votes, or if more than one candidate secures such number, one of such candidates chosen by lot will be considered to have been elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council to serve on the Finance Committee and his name will be duly notified along with the names of the other non-official members of the Committee.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The non-official Members, Mysore Legislative Council.
The Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.
PRESS TABLE.

The Audit of Muzrai Accounts.

READ—

Government Order No. 2892-901—Muz. 5-96, dated the 19th March 1904, passing orders regarding the detailed audit of Muzrai Accounts.

2. Government Order No. 980-91—Muz. File 5-96, dated the 6th September 1904, approving of the sample forms of accounts, etc., that are to be maintained in future for the audit of Muzrai Accounts, and directing the Comptroller to issue needful instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to the Palace Controller in regard to the adoption of the new forms, in the matter of the preparation of Muzrai Accounts.

3. Annual statements of incomplete Muzrai works received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts from time to time, showing the progress made in the execution of sanctioned Muzrai works.

ORDER NO. 2791-800—MUZ. 540-19-1, DATED 9TH MARCH 1920.

A perusal of the annual statement of incomplete Muzrai works received from the districts shows that the progress made in the execution of these works has been most unsatisfactory and has not been receiving adequate attention at the hands of the officers concerned. The statements disclose a very large number of even petty estimates for a few hundred rupees kept pending, for ten years and more. This is a state of affairs which is not creditable to the local officers concerned and which should not be allowed to continue.

2. With a view to secure a systematic check and supervision over the progress of Muzrai works in future, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to obtain quarterly progress statements in the appended form of all Muzrai works carried out through the agency of the Revenue Department in each taluk. On receipt of these returns the Deputy Commissioners should review them and submit a copy of the review for the information of Government, bringing to their notice particular instances of inordinate delay or apathy on the part of the local officers, calling for suitable notice by Government.

3. The Superintending Engineers concerned are requested to arrange to obtain similar reports and to prepare and submit similar reviews in respect of all Muzrai works that have to be carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department in their circle to Government through the Chief Engineer, a copy being sent to the Deputy Commissioner for his information.

4. The annual return of incomplete works, which is now being received from the Deputy Commissioners, will be continued to be submitted. But instead of a single return for all works, whether carried out by the Revenue or the Public Works Department, there should be two separate returns (1) for works carried out through the Revenue Department, for which the Deputy Commissioner is responsible, and (2) for those executed by the Public Works Department. The latter return should be prepared by the Executive Engineers concerned and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for submission to Government along with return No. 1, a copy of it being sent to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle concerned at the same time for his information.

5. Explanation for undue delay in the execution of the works should invariably be given in the remarks column of the statements.

T. E. JEYARAMA IYER,
Secretary to Government,
Muzrai Department.

To—The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.

List of Muzrai works sanctioned for execution in the $\frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{Public Works}}$ Department and remaining incomplete at the close of the quarter ending ..... in $\frac{\text{District.}}{\text{Division.}}$

Taluk	Name of institution and where located.	Particulars of work	By whom sanctioned	No. and date of order sanctioning the estimate	Estimated cost of work	Date of commencement of work	Amount spent on work up to end of previous quarter	Amount spent during the current quarter	Reasons for absence of adequate progress	Dy. Comr.'s Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The Annual Report on the working of the Government Savings Banks.

ORDER NO. FL. 5660-709—G. F. 195-19-2, DATED 13TH MARCH 1920.

1. Recorded.

2. The improvement in the net deposit balances noticed in the year 1917-18 has been maintained during the year under report and the total amount at the credit of depositors on 30th June 1919 was Rs. 85,51,128, the highest figure recorded since 1905-06.

3. The number of current and dead accounts at the end of the year under report was 34,601, but the total number of nominations recorded up to that date was only 112. The Comptroller is requested to give wide publicity to the rules regarding nomination to Savings Bank accounts so that a larger number of depositors may avail themselves of the privilege.

4. Proposals for rendering the scheme of Village Savings Banks more attractive and popular promised by the Comptroller are awaited.

5. There has been a delay of about two months in the submission of the report by the Comptroller and it is mainly attributed to the late receipt of the annual statements from Treasuries and in an imperfect condition.

The Deputy Commissioners, Treasury Department, are requested to take steps to submit the statements in time and avoid the defects pointed out by the Comptroller.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.